21

THE
Dutch Design Anatomized,
OR, A
DISCOVERY
OF THE
Wickedneſs and Unjuſtice of the Intended
INVASION.
And a clear Proof,

That it is the Intereſt of all the King's Subjects to defend His Majeſty and their Country againſt it.

Written by a True Member of the Church of *England*, and Lover of his Country, for the ſatisfaction of a Perſon of Quality.

With Allowance.

LONDON,
Printed, and are to be ſold by *Randal Taylor*. MDCLXXXVIII.

21

THE

Dutch Design Anatomized,

OR A

DISCOVERY

OF THE

Wickedness and Unjustice of the Intended

INVASION,

And clear Proof,

That it is the Interest of all the King Subjects to defend His Majesty and their Country against it.

Written by a True Member of the Church of England, and lover of his Country, for the satisfaction of a Person of Quality.

Duty Allowance.

LONDON,

Printed, and are to be sold by Remail

Tom. MDCLXXVIII.

THE Dutch Design ANATOMIZED,

OR,

A Diſcovery of the Wickedneſs and Unjuſtice of the Intended INVASION, and a clear proof, that it is the Intereſt of all the Kings Subjects to Defend His Majeſty and their Country againſt it.

TO enquire into the Original cauſes of the Diſcontent of the Church of *England* at ſome late proceedings, or to ſearch into the grounds why His Majeſties deſire to Eſtabliſh Liberty of Conſcience was ſo ſtifly oppoſed, were to re-kindle Inteſtine conteſts, which ever were, and much more now are to be avoided.

Much might be ſaid on this Subject, to ſhew that Jealouſies, and diſtruſt of the Kings Royal Intentions, were the very ferment that made ſuch violent Commotions.

Who have fomented the Diſcontents betwixt the King and his People.

The growth of theſe Diſcontents were not only obſerved, but with the greateſt Induſtry propagated, and encreaſed by a party of Engliſh, and Scotch Male-contents, who had ſetled themſelves in the *United Provinces*, who under the ſpecious Name of being zealous Proteſtants, and continually ſuggeſting, That Liberty of Conſcience was deſigned for no other end but to deſtroy Proteſtaniſm here, wrought upon the compaſſion of ſome, and the zeal of others, to hearken to all the Inventions they could Forge, to render the Actions of the King ſuſpected; and by their correſpondences here kept the Bellows in continual Motion, that the Fire might be raiſed to the higheſt Flame.

Which had ſuch ſucceſs, that as on the one hand it urged the oppoſition to the King the violenter and more barefaced; ſo it neceſſitated his Majeſty to back his reſolutions, for the Eſtabliſhing that Liberty, by re-enforcements, when he ſo unexpectedly found, that neither his Royal Word, nor the weight of his Reaſons could prevail.

Theſe Perſons finding the King was deſirous to have this ſettlement in a Parliamentary way, and ſuſpecting the Subjects of all Perſwaſions would readily embrace the Overtures of Liberty of Religious Worſhip leſs or more; they plyed their Correſpondents here with ſubtile well Penned Treatiſes to alarum the Church-men and Diſſenters from cloſing with it.

Liberty of Conſcience here, moſt prejudicial to the Dutch Traffick.

In the Interim the *States* were very ſenſible that this Liberty would be more prejudicial to them in their Traffick, than any thing had been done by *England* againſt them in many Years: So, that it concerned them to contribute all they could to obſtruct

ſtruct all good correſpondence betwixt the King and his People; ſo that I do not doubt but their Politicians were as forward as any to promote underhand, even thoſe Methods were uſed to bring the Church of *England* into ſome Extremities of Tryal and diſrepute; while they had others cloſe at Work to Animate them to reſiſt the King, and ſo they drew both ends of the Saw: And another ſort of Tools were Imployed to affright the Diſſenters on one hand, with a ſuſpicion, that the kindneſs done them was not real; and another party were as buſie, to aggravate the ſeverity had been uſed to them in former times by the Church of *England*.

The Methods the Dutch uſed to create our diſcontents.

All theſe devices ſucceeded according to their wiſhes; eſpecially when the then preſumptive Heir, being a Proteſtant, gave them aſſured hopes, that in ſome Tract of time, the Crown would devolve upon the Princeſs, whereby the Proteſtant Religion would effectually be ſecured.

During this time we hear nothing of the Prince of *Orange*, but that he more and more, upon all occaſions, ſhewed his zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, which in Relation to *England* was avouched by Penſioner *Fagels* Letter.

But as ſoon as the Prince of *Wales* was Born, whereby the Crown was not ſo likely to come to the Princeſs, thoſe that all this while had been buſie at the forementioned work, begun to enter into new conſultations; and however paſſive the Prince and the *States* had been hitherto, now they found it neceſſary to come to ſome more effectual reſults, and the Deſigners, from the moment of his Birth, plyed the Prince, and the *States* to conſider the prejudices, which were like to come to them both, if a Parliament

The Birth of the Prince of *Wales* haſtened the Dutch reſults to Invade the Kingdom.

ment ſhould be called, and the Kings deſires be conſented to.

Some wicked people will not own him Legitimate.

Suddenly therefore it begun to be whiſpered, and afterwards more publicly ſtood to, That the Prince was ſuppoſititious: This in it ſelf was a Forgery ſo groſs and palpable, that it hath no parallel in Hiſtory; but the Ducheſs of *Burgundies* ſetting up *Perkin Warbeck* and *Lambert Simnel*, to the great diſturbance of King *Henry* the Seventh, with this difference, that as then, that Lady made Counterfeit Princes of mean and baſe people; ſo the wicked Enemies of our King would debaſe as high Born a Prince, and Born with as many good Auſpices as any ever was in our Kings Dominions, to be the Iſſue of ſome Common Woman.

From this moſt notorious untruth, we may make an eſtimate of the reſt of their pretences, and may well judge what ſucceſs they are like to have, and how juſt it will be for God Almighty to blaſt all their undertakings, who fetch a pretext, and Plea for their preſent enterprize from the Father of Lyes himſelf; If this palpable falſhood had not been revived upon the firſt notice of the intended Invaſion, I ſhould not have touched upon it, and ſhall only add this, That ſo many Noble perſons were preſent at the Birth of the Prince, and ſo many of them zealous Proteſtants, who I doubt not will Atteſt the Truth of his being Born of the Queen, if they were to be put to exquiſite Torments to force them to deny it, that there can be no room left for any doubt of it, eſpecially ſince the ſo ſolemn clearing of the point.

Which moſt notorious falſhood was ſo revived of late, that the King hath thought fit to diſabuſe all, by having the matter ſo ſolemnly proved.

But to paſs on, I do affirm, that the Birth of the Prince, and the fear, that it would not only put by the Succeſſion of the Princeſs, but facilitate the

Kings

Kings deſign of Liberty of Conſcience, put the Prince and his *Juncto* of the *States*, upon ſuch ſpeedy reſolves for the ſecurity of their ſeveral Intereſts, that I doubt not but we may Calculate the forming of the deſign of this Invaſion, from that very period.

The Motives on the part of the Dutch to this Invaſion.

The true Motives, and firſt ſprings of this deſign on the part of the *States* muſt have been the care of preſerving their Trade; which is the only enriching of that Country, and the means which hath principally conduced to the Eſtabliſhing of that, is the Liberty of Conſcience they allow. Now it is well known, that in a great part of the World, the Subjects of our King and of the *States* ſhare this advantage of Traffic; and it is notoriouſly known, by what perfidiouſneſs, over-reaching, and barbarity, the Dutch have wormed us out of the Trade of the *Eaſt-Indies*; and that their unjuſt dealing hath heretofore occaſioned great Wars betwixt *England* and the *United Provinces*.

They therefore finding, that our Kings Inclinations were ſuch to Eſtabliſh Liberty of Conſcience; foreſaw the ill conſequences of it to themſelves; Becauſe we having more convenient Ports, a richer Soil, and a more numerous people, by this very Liberty, ſhould draw many Induſtrious perſons hither, who might live more at freedom, and eaſe, under the Protection of a great Prince; and the ſame Liberty would encourage the Induſtrious Trading part of the Nation, who had been kept at under by Penal Laws, to lay out their Mony, and promote univerſal Trade, and by this means whatever we gained, they ſhould Infallibly loſe.

This ſingle conſideration was powerful enough to Invite them to Study the moſt effectual means, to obviate

obviate their own Impoveriſhing, and having met with ſo favorable a conjuncture, as the forementioned high boyling diſcontents of their own fomenting, they readily embraced the occaſion to attempt ſomething againſt the King.

The Motives of the Prince of *Orange* to undertake this enterprize.

It was eaſie to obtain the concurrence of the Prince of *Orange*, who beſides the Common Intereſt with the *States*, had that particular one of gratifying an Ambition, to have himſelf numbred among Crowned Heads; and to attain that Crown, in ſuch a Juncture, which by courſe of Nature, the Prince of *Wales* being Born, and more Iſſue Royal in proſpect, he was not like to attain to.

But ſo daring and hazardous a deſign, required ſome colorable pretext to give it countenance, and hopes of ſucceſs. Hence the glorious Title of Protector of the Proteſtant Religion, and Defender of the Engliſh Liberties was pitched upon, as the moſt likely to bewitch the people here to embrace his Knees; whereas if it were not for the Inſtigations and Intereſts before mentioned, I think none that know the Religion of an *Hollander*, would judge the Prince or *States* would be at the charge of a Dozen Fly-boats, or Herring Buſſes to propagate it, or eſpecially the Church of *England* as by Law Eſtabliſhed.

Having thus laid down the principal Motives relating to *England* and themſelves for this ſo unchriſtian, un-natural and Treacherous Invaſion, I might add the ſecreteſt of all other, That if in this Juncture they could get ſuch an Aſcendent over the King, as to oblige him to joyn with them againſt *France*, or by this Invaſion get ſome of our Ports by force or Stratagem, they ſhould much exalt their

Figure

Figure in the World by depreſſing that of our King.

But I ſhall paſs theſe matters, and now endeavor to manifeſt how miſchievous this Invaſion, if not vigorouſly reſiſted, will be to our Nation in General, and particularly to the Church of *England* and Diſſenters. How miſchievous an Invaſion will be to all Intereſts in the Nation.

Firſt, then let us conſider the Invaders, and from their true Character judge, whether their deſign can be for the benefit either of our Religion, or the ſecuring of our Properties.

Whatever deference is to be payed to the Prince of *Orange*, by reaſon of his Birth, his Alliance to the Crown of *England*, or as he is General, or Statholder; yet in this enterprize, he will be cenſured by all unbyaſſed perſons, as a manifeſt Violator of Juſtice and Honor.

Of Juſtice, in that he undertakes a War againſt his Unkle, and Father-in-Law, whom he knows to have as undoubted a Right to his Crown, as any King hath in Chriſtendom; and, contrary to as great a certainty as can be for any Birth whatever, queſtions the Legitimacy of the Prince of *Wales*. It is contrary to Rules of Juſtice in the Prince of *Orange*.

And this he undertakes, when he ſo well knows, that all the Kings Natural Born Subjects, owe him all Allegiance by the Laws of Chriſtianity, Nature, and Nations, as well as by the firmeſt Municipal Laws of the Kingdom, and that they are bound to Aſſiſt him againſt all Attempts, upon his Perſon, Crown, and Dignity, to the laſt drop of their Blood.

So that his Injuſtice is not ſingle in making an unjuſtifiable War againſt our Soveraign, but by compelling, ſolliciting, or ſeducing his Subjects to Re-

bel against him, he is guilty of their Injustice likewise.

It is contrary to the Laws of Honor.

And as by this Invasion the Prince Cancels all the Laws of Justice, so likewise of Honor, in Assaulting our King, that hath neither given him, or the *States*, any just provocation; contrary to all the Rules of Roman, or Military Honor of Nations, by Invading the Kings Dominions, like a Pyrate or *Banditi*, without a Previous Intimation of the Grounds of the War, as the Laws of Honor oblige.

Besides, in this whole Affair, who made him a Judge? Surely the King is out of Pupilage, and above the Age of needing a Guardian or Protector. This is an Indignity offered to the English Nation, beyond whatever we meet withal in Story; and ought to Inflame the coldest blood with just Indignation, that the Prince or *States* of *Holland* should impose upon the King the Methods of his Government. Surely the Kingly Government here is not at so low an Ebb, nor can there want brave Spirits enough of the Kings Subjects that will Chastize such insolence.

This way of proceeding favors more of a Treacherous Nature, and Tyrannical Ambition, than of any Heroical disposition of mind; Surely that Prince who undertakes thus to give Laws to our King, must Instigate the very Sythes and Plow-shares to oppose him.

We have a King, that like another *Decius*, devotes his Life for the safety and preservation of his people; and shall we desert him to entertain one who must break all Laws of Humanity, and Nations, ere he can arrive at the Crown? we can expect nothing from a Conqueror, but that he will Govern by his own Will and Pleasure; and give away the greatest

part

part of our Estates to those that Compose his Army.

This was experienced in the *Norman* Conqueror, of whose proceedings Sir *Robert Cotton*, out of *Malmsbury*, and *Matthew Paris*, gives us this Account, 'That the people brought under by the 'Sword of *William*, and his Followers, to subjected 'Vassalage; could not possess in their great Councils 'the Right of their former Liberties; and of the 'whole Lands of *England*, what he retained not as 'demeans of the Crown, or reserved for the main-'tenance of the Church, he parted to those strangers 'that Sailed along with him in the Bark of his Ad-'ventures; leaving the Natives, for the most part, 'as appeareth by his Survey, in no better condition 'than that of Villange. He Moulded their Customs 'to the manner of his own Country, and forbore to 'grant the Laws of Holy King *Edward*, so often cal-'led for; and these new Lords, made of his Officers 'and Soldiers, held in all their Segnieries such a Right 'of Regality, that to their Vassals, (as *Mat. Paris* 'saith) *quot Domini tot Tyranni*; so many Lords so 'many Tyrants.

Cottoni posthuma, Pag. 1^a. 1^a.

The sufferings of the English by the *Norman* Conquest.

We can expect no other conditions from a Conqueror, who can never think himself bound to the Laws he never made, nor think himself secure till he hath totally subdued Men, and Laws to his pleasure.

Let us consider Secondly, the people the Prince brings with him, which consists of a medley of Nations of different Laws and Customs; but such, as all will agree to make a ravage and spoyl of our Country. Can any think, that *Swedes*, *Branderburghers*, and other *Dutch* and *German* Soldiers, of *Hasse-Cassel*, and

Second consideration from the people, that compose the Invaders Army.

Lunenburg, come for any other end, than to Steal and Plunder, or Burn, and Destroy whatever comes within their reach, tho' their Officers would prevent it?

The miseries the *Britains* sustained upon the *Saxons* coming to assist *Vortigern*.

When *Vortigern* called in the *Saxons* to his aid, for a while they seemed content with Pay, and some Portion of Quarters; but finding the pleasure and Riches of our Country so far exceed their own Habitations, they soon opened a passage for new recruits, and not only expelled the *Britains* the Country, but after an Infinite effusion of Blood, laid all the Cities, Burghs, Castles, and Fortresses in Ashes, and as *Camden* saith, 'The *Saxons* made bloody and deadly War against those Friends, that invited and entertained them, in so much, as after many various, and doubtful events of War, they wholly disseized the poor wretched *Britains* of the more fruitful parts of the Island, and their Ancient Native Seat, and Habitation. And *Gildas*, who lived very shortly after, gives us this account, That these Barbarous *Saxons*, thus Admitted into this Island, obtain allowance of Victuals and Wages, as for douty Soldiers, and such as would endure hard Service, and much hazard (for so they falsly bore Men in hand) in defence of their good Hosts, and Friends for their kind entertainment; which being given unto them a long time, stopped, as we may say, the Dogs Mouth. Howbeit, afterwards they complained, that their Monthly Wages was not well payed them, devising of purpose colourable occasions of Quarrel, protesting and threating, that unless they might feel more Munificence poured and heaped upon them, they would with the breach of Covenant spoil, and wast the whole Island throughout; and without further delay they second these threats with

Brittannia fol. 107.

De Excidio Britanniæ.

'with very Deeds; the Fire kindled, and set a Fla-
'ming by these profane Men from Sea to Sea, ceased
'not to consume all the Cities, and Countries border-
'ing thereabout, until such time as burning well near
'all the Inland Soil of the Land, it licked up, with a
'Red Flaming and Terrible Tongue, all unto the
'*Western* Ocean —

'All the * Colonies by the force of many Engins, * Strong-holds.
'and all the Inhabitants together, with the Prelates
'of the Church, both Priests and people, by drawn
'Sword, glittering on every side, and crackling
'Flames of Fire, were at once laid along on the
'ground, and that which was a piteous Spectacle to
'behold, in the midst of the Streets the Stone work
'of Turrets, and high Walls, rent and torn in sun-
'der from aloft, the Sacred Altars, and Quarters of
'Carcasses, covered with the Embossed work of
'Imagery of a bloody hue, were seen all blended and
'mixed together, as it were in a certain horrible
'Wine-press, neither was there any Sepulcher at all
'abroad, save only the Ruins of Building, and the
'Bowels of Wild Beasts and Fowls.

I shall add one passage more, and so conclude my Citation out of *Gildas*, — 'Some poor remains of
'*Britains*, being found in the Mountains, were kil-
'led up by whole heaps; others pined with Famine,
'came and yielded themselves unto the Enemies, upon
'Composition to serve them as Bond-slaves for ever,
'so they might not be killed out of hand, which was
'reputed a most high Favor and especial Grace.

I know it will be objected, that it is impossible any thing like this can happen: For the Prince comes neither to claim the Crown, nor make a Conquest; and if the Protestant Religion, and our Liberties can but

Objection, That the Prince comes not to claim the Crown, or make a Conquest.

but be restored, he will not spil a drop of English blood. He comes to keep us from being brought under the Bondage of Popery, and Arbitrary Government.

Answer, We may consider the miseries that *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweedland* brought upon *Germany*, by his Invasion upon such like pretences as now are used.

In Answer to this I desire all Lovers of their Religion and Country, to consider, that *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, was Invited into *Germany* upon the self same pretence; the complaint was, that the Emperor had deprived some Free Cities of their Ancient Privileges, and endeavored to suppress the Protestant *Lutheran* Religion, that then had prevailed in a great part of *Saxony*, *Pomerane*, the *Palatinate*, and other parts betwixt them and *Holstein*. *Gustavus* was successful for some while, by the Assistance of the Confederates and *France*; but was himself Slain in the Battle of *Lutzen*; and the War, begun upon this pretence, continued almost Twenty Years; whereby above a Million of Souls are computed to have perished, and the Sieges, Battles, Destruction of Cities, Villages, and whole Countries, and the Immense Treasures that were spent, and the miserable destruction of Noble Families, no Tongue or Pen can express; the devastation being such, that the whole Country was one *Aceldama*, a Field of blood, all extremities of Rapin and Butcheries being committed by both sides, as it is too much the Custom, in the Wars of those people from whom our Invaders come; So that the whole Christian World stood Astonished at their miseries. At last a Peace was made, whereby all the benefit that accrued to those that Invited the King of *Swedes*, was, that the Count *Palatine*, one of the principal Confederates with the King, lost half his Country, the King of *Sweden* got a Canton of his own Conquest,

every

every Prince and City loſt ſomething, and thoſe that by the War had got Poſſeſſion, kept it, and a Toleration of Religion in ſeveral places was obtained, and the entireneſs of the Empire was ſo broken, that it hath hitherto afforded the Kingdom of *France* all the advantages have been obtained againſt the Empire.

If we be in love with ſuch Calamities, we may follow ſuch Examples; and when we have opened our Arms to receive and embrace ſuch ſuccors, may undergo the like miſeries the *Britains* did under the *Saxons*, the *Saxons* under the *Normans*, and the *Germans* under the *Swedes*.

Let us enquire now into the Liberties, and Freedoms the Subjects enjoy in theſe Countries the Invaders come from, and compare them with our own, and ſeriouſly conſider whether they are more likely to continue us in the Liberty we enjoy, or reduce us to the Slavery and Vaſſalage their Subjects grone under: In ſome of which a Servant, and Boors life, is ſcarce ſo valuable as that of their Cattle, where no ſuch thing as an Engliſh Free-holder, or Yeoman is known; where Taxes, as in *Holland* eſpecially, are ſet upon every the ſmalleſt thing is worn or eat, inſomuch, that you have five or ſix ſeveral Excizes for the Ingredients of a Soupe; and you neither paſs by Land or Water, but you pay an Excize for it. Conſider I pray, dear Country-Men, theſe oppreſſions, and then think, whether, for the empty Name of ſecuring Proteſtant Religion, (which, as I ſhall hereafter ſhew, neither is, nor can be the deſign of the Invaders) we ſhould ſell our Birth-right for a Meſs of *Dutch* Excized Herb-Pottage.

By a Conqueſt we muſt loſe all our Liberties.

But

Objection, That the English that come, will secure us from such miseries.

But I hear some say, there will come a number of *English* with them, who will take care, that our Laws and Liberties be preserved entire, and will suffer no such mischiefs to be done to their Native Country, and they come on purpose to see Religion secured, and to reclaim Arbitrary Government.

Answer, That it neither is agreeable to their dispositions, nor will be in their power.

To this I Answer, let thinking Men, and such as personally know the Subjects of the King of *England*, who are Embarked in this Design, consider, what they must expect from these Men. They are either such as have fled from hence, to avoid the punishment due to Seditious Common-wealths Men, open Rebels, or Inveterate Haters of the Monarchy and Church of *England*; or such as are Men of broken and desperate Fortunes.

Such as these are more like to overturn our Laws, that they have so manifestly violated, than to preserve them; are more like to be Ravenous Wolves, Tygers and Vulturs, than Patriots, and Conservators of Religion. Can those be true to the Monarchy, that have been in all the Rebellions this Kingdom hath of late known, especially in the Conspiracy of *Shaftsbury*, and the Rebellion of the Duke of *Monmouth*? Can such as are banished for Rebellion, and for enormous Crimes, and have taken Sanctuary and Shelter in the *United Provinces*, and are infected with the Witch craft and Contagion of Rebellion against their Lawful Prince, ever be like to maintain the Sacred Laws of the Land? Can such be the Protectors of our Religion, that were never known to have any more than out-side and shew, who while they make long Prayers that God would prosper them to destroy Idolatrous Worship, commit the highest Sacrilege, and design not only to devour

vour Widows Houſes, but already have divided among themſelves the Eſtates of all ſuch as they know are the eminenteſt in Loyalty to the King; tho' thoſe Eſtates will not be ſufficient to furniſh every Soldier with a Competent demean, which we may be aſſured, if they ſhould ſucceed, they would never diſband without.

I would gladly know of thoſe, that ſo paſſionately wiſh the Prince may come on this pretended occaſion; whether they judge him to have a Lawful and Juſtifiable Call by the Laws of God or Man to Invade a Princes Country in Alliance with the *States*: and from whom he derives an Authority to Call our King to an Account for his Actions. The Invaders have no lawful call to undertake this War.

Suppoſe him with his Army Landed, and then offer his Declaration of the grounds of his Invaſion upon the point of his Sword, can we be ſo ſimple as to think the matter will be compoſed by ſome Meſſages betwixt the King and himſelf without a Battle? Is it reaſonable to think, that if the King, out of compaſſion to his people, and to ſave Effuſion of blood, ſhould promiſe to do every thing the Prince ſhould deſire, and Call a Parliament to Confirm it; that the Princes Council would adviſe him to withdraw his Force, without doing any further dammage? No, they would then Inſiſt upon Hoſtages, Cautioner Towns, and Guarranty, till the matters were adjuſted, and an Immenſe Summ of Mony to defray the expence of this preparation. That no Treaty can be had with them if they Land.

What can we think both Armies would be doing during ſuch a Truce? They muſt, both, be re-enforcing themſelves, and at laſt who ever found themſelves to have gained the advantage of ſtrength, would take ſome occaſion or other to make new

demands, or force the other to a Battle.

What a ſad condition in the Interim would the miſerable Country be in, that muſt maintain two ſuch Armies, and at the upſhot be neceſſitated to Expel the Invaders by force, or yeild to their Imperious demands? Which latter condition if we ſhould be brought to, we ſhould then ſee, that it was not Religion was the deſign, but the ſubduing us to the *Dutch*, and by the Conjunction of our ſtrength under their Command, to make themſelves Maſters of the Sea and Traffic, and then we ſhould find they would pour in freſh Troops from the *Northern Vagina Gentium*, from whence the Barbarous *Goths* ſwarmed, who made ſuch a deſtruction of all things; and all the Calamities that *Gildas* ſo experimentally hath deſcribed to be brought on the *Britains*, would overflow us with a mighty Torrent.

The Infatuation of thoſe that will not ſee the deſigns.

It is a miſerable Infatuation, that we ſhould not ſee the true deſign of the King in the buſineſs of Liberty of Conſcience, which could ſo little conduce to a reſtoring of the Catholic Religion, but was deſigned for a much more glorious end and advantage to all his Subjects, than ever had been undertaken for the enriching and rendring truly great the Engliſh Name.

The King hath granted the things they pretend to inſiſt upon.

It is now demonſtrable, that the Quarrel is not Religion and Property; for ſince the King hath Anticipated all their Jealouſies, by reſtoring every thing, a thankful Proteſtant, or Church of *England* Man could deſire; and by an exceſs of generouſneſs, without any perſons propoſing it to his Royal conſideration, reſtored not only the Ancient Charter to the City of *London*; but to all the whole Corporations of *England*, Anciently granted by the Munificence of his Royal Predeceſſors.

What

What can good Subjects desire more? we and our Posterity may enjoy that freedom, and those Liberties which no other Country hath, and all must see that it is the very Interest of the Government to conserve it so, Inviolably; and if we will be but so good Natur'd, as to let every one enjoy the excercise of his Religious Worship with such security to the Protestant Religion, as the Wisdom of the King, and his two Houses can contrive; we are never like any more to be infested with the Calamities of Civil Wars, or any Hostilities one against another, or the least sort of oppression, so long as we observe the Laws of just and right one to another. We enjoy what we can desire.

If any therefore have a mind to exchange this freedom, and the happy condition of living at ease under their own *Vines* and *Fig-Trees*, for such a Slavery and Misery as a Conquest must bring, they may sit down with folded Arms, and with horror see the Massacres of their Fellow Subjects, and at last be Butchered themselves with such Torments as the *Hollanders* have used to the *English* at *Amboyna*, or elsewhere. Or if they shall be permitted to live, what can they expect, but to be Huers of Wood, and Drawers of Water; to be Slaves to every *Sweedish* or *Dutch* Pedee, or Rot in Loathsome Prisons, or Pine in Desarts, Forests and Woods; or what is as unsupportable as all these, that the Richest, most Active and Strong, shall be sent to their Plantations as Slaves to make room for their own people to possess what they had, and the Tender and Effeminate be kept here to Till their Lands and do the servilest Offices. We are not to exchange our freedom for Slavery.

Let us not delude our selves with hopes of fairer Quarter. A Conqueror can never think himself safe, as long as any that have Courage or Ability to

Wield a Sword, or make any preſent, or after oppoſition, are alive, or ſuffered to Inhabit here, leſt at one time or other they be able to make head againſt them.

The loſs of our Trade by the *Dutch* Invaſion.

The Rich Citizens, that have taken ſuch a diſtaſte to ſee a *Romiſh* Chappel opened, tho' bettered from the Expences beſtowed on that Worſhip; muſt now give up their Shops and Ware-houſes to every *Dutch* petty Tradeſman: The Richer Merchants, who under the Kings Protection fetched the Wealth of the *Indies* to the *Royal-Exchange*, muſt now think themſelves happy, if they can be Factors or very Journy Men to a *Dutch* Pedlar.

Admonition to the Citizens of *London*.

Theſe come not to bring us Rich Commodities, but Fire, Sword, and the Hands and Claws of *Harpyes*. Conſider I pray you, Oh! Grave and Rich Citizens, what you ſhall barter with them; Do they offer you ſecurity of the Proteſtant Religion? This you already enjoy, and may ſo without their Carnal and Cruel Sword. What is it then you expect from them? Is it not much better that you are defended by the Trained Bands, a part of your ſelves, than by *Sweedes* and *Germans* filling the Streets, and Poſſeſſing your Houſes and Stores? When your Charter was taken away, yet through the Clemency of the King, you enjoyed all the Privileges of profit to your ſelves, you had by your old one, only the Governing part was put into ſome Straiter ſubordination to the Crown. But can you expect from Conquerors, that come for no other end but to ſeize on all your effects in Trade, and put them into *Dutch* bottoms and *Dutch* hands, ſuch Liberties as now you Poſſeſs?

The plenty you enjoy hath made you wanton, and

while

while you have the Government to take care of you and defend you from all dangers and destructions of Traffic, you live in the affluence of all things; but tho' you now know by the Intelligence and Industry where the best Markets are for buying and selling your Commodities, can you think, that if the *Dutch* accomplish their Design, they will permit you to have that freedom? No, self Interest will forbid all this. A new set of Traders must fill the *Exchange*, and the up-shot of all must be, whether the *English* or *Dutch* must enjoy the benefit of that Trade our Merchants have with so much advantage managed hitherto.

It is evident, that the Æmulation is upon no account but purely of that of Trade, so that both the Monarchs of *England*, and the Usurpers, when they had the Government, have suffered such Indignities, and Damage from them, that they have been obliged to Arm in their own defence; so that it is not Roman Catholic or Protestant Religion is the Quarrel; for if so, what makes the strict Alliance with *Spain* and the Emperor? but it is, whether *England* or *Holland* shall have the prehemmence, or rather whether *Holland* shall not Triumph over *England*. The War is not upon account of our Religion.

This is the true State of the Quarrel, and they have watched the Critical Season of our discontents, which they have fomented, to wound us upon our blind side; surely we shall not be so desperately Intoxicated in this Juncture, as to decline making a vigorous defence against them as *Hollanders*, not as Protestants, nor desert our King. If any ill Treatment hath been given upon mistakes or suspicions, that some encouragement had been from *Holland*, that had occasioned some obstinacy, yet since, now

by

by several Acts of Grace, the King hath made a reparation upon the full discovery of dutifulness: I say if after this we turn Rebels to our King, by Abetting or Assisting, or not vigorously opposing the *Dutch*; I shall judge all such to be of the Confederacy, and that all they suffered of opprobry, they justly deserved, since they who will sell the peace of their Country to gratifie the sweet, tho' cruel passion of Revenge, are vehemently to be suspected to have been of their Council all along.

The Duty of good Subjects.

Upon the whole I cannot but hope, that these considerations, being duly weighed, the brave and generous Spirits of the freeborn *English*, will be awakened and excited to quit themselves like Men of Valor and Courage, and will most chearfully adventure their Lives and Fortunes to prevent so great a desolation as such an Invasion must make; and I foresee this they will do in despight of all those, who blinded by passion, Pique and Revenge, will not see the dreadful gulf of misery they are precipitating themselves into, by entertaining them as Friends, who design the subjecting the Nation to the *Dutch* Arms.

That it is the Interest of all good Subjects to oppose this Invasion.

Having thus I hope cleared how much it is the Duty of the Kings Subjects in general to stand firmly to the King in this Juncture; I shall endeavor to make it as perspicuous, that it is the Interest of the true Members of the Church of *England*, and all sober Dissenters to joyn effectually in the defence of the King and their Native Country.

Particularly of the Members of the Church of *England*.

I begin with the Church of *England*, and knowingly speak it, that when many of that number were removed from Places of Trust, Honor, and Profit, because they denyed to comply with the Kings desires in taking off the Penal Laws and Test; yet they most dutifully

dutifully expreſſed themſelves, *that tho' they were not ſatisfied in their Conſciences to yield their Antecedent Conſent to their Repeal till it was debated in Parliament; yet they would never be wanting in their Loyalty to His Majeſty when he had occaſion to try them*; and I am confident they will as Inviolably keep their engagements upon this emergency, as if they had all this while been continued in employment.

The true reaſon of which is, that a true Son of the Church of *England* values himſelf highly upon his adhering ſtedfaſtly to his Lawful Soveraign, and aſſiſting him with his Life and Fortune againſt all Aſſaults againſt his Perſon, Crown, and Dignity; ſo that there hath been no blot upon his Scutcheon upon that account ſince the Reformation. So that when they were ſo much overborn in the late Rebellion, yet they kept their Integerity and Loyalty moſt ſecurely, and never gave over contriving and endeavoring all they poſſibly could do for King *Charles* the Second, till he was reſtored to the Crown.

Becauſe their principles teach them Loyalty.

They know, and are moſt fully convinced, that no Prince upon Earth hath a more Indiſputable Right to his Crown than our King hath, and that it is Diametrically oppoſite to thoſe principles of Loyalty, our Church doth, and always hath taught, to Rebel; and that we are obliged in Conſcience to Aſſiſt and Defend our King againſt all Foreign Powers and Potentates, by our Religion as well as our Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, which are two ſuch ſtrong tyes as no *Engliſh* Man, or true Son of that Church can break, or diſengage himſelf from, while he is in that Communion.

How inglorious it would be for them to deſert the King.

If in this Juncture, Proteſtants or Church of *England* Men, ſhould deſert the King, and not unanimouſly

mouſly Aſſemble under his Royal Standard, it would be ſuch a reproach to our Reformation, as no Apologies could ever wipe off again; this would vindicate ſome peoples, hitherto reputed unjuſt and ſcandalous cenſures, that we would be no longer Loyal than while we had a Prince of our own Religion; this would for ever diſcredit our Profeſſion, as it doth in the higheſt manner thoſe who are Proteſtants who Abet the Prince in this enterprize. A joyning with ſuch would redound to our Eternal ſhame, and we could never expect to be reputed true Sons of that Church, who degenerate ſo much from the poſitive Doctrin and Averments of Loyalty, every where to be found in the Writings of the Learnedeſt Doctors of it, which being obvious to all that will Read their Aſſertions, I ſhall not trouble the Reader with them, it being a moſt undeniable truth, That whatever the Church of *England* thinks of Popery, yet it judgeth it a Crying Sin to Rebel againſt their Lawful Soveraign, or Aſſiſt or Abet Rebels, or Invaders of his Country; and if the Guides of this Church degenerate not from theſe principles, they will privately and publicly declare it to the World.

The Church of *England* obliged for it's preſervation to aſſiſt the King.

Altho' true Members of the Church are obliged to do their Duties for Conſcience ſake, and cannot do evill that good may come on it; yet there may ſome Reaſons be deduced from Intereſt, that may ſway them more eaſily at this very time to keep ſteady to their Allegiance, as that which will be moſt ſafe for them as well as glorious.

Altho' the Princeſs is bred up in the Religion of the Church of *England*, and the Prince may have no reluctancy to it; yet we know neither the *Dutch*, nor any of the Confederates allow the Excerciſe of Epiſcopal

copal Government, in such a manner as it is here. For the *Dutch* themselves and a great part of the *English* with them are as much Enemies to Episcopacy as to Monarchy it self. So that we have little Reason to expect that those should with their Seaxes and Battle Axes build up our Church, here, who demolish it in their own Government.

Those few among them who are the Zealousest in any Religion, are different enough among themselves; and if they consent to settle any thing, it must be a medley of *Lutheranism*, *Calvenism*, and *Zwinglianism*; and our Laws, if we have any from them, must be a mixture of *Swedism*, *Brandenburgism* and *Upsy-Dutch*.

But suppose they would settle the Church of *England* and Liberty of Conscience, what do they more than we have already? and the preservation of it is so Interwoven with our Laws, Inclination, and Education, that no Act of State can alter it; But if we tamely yield to a Conquerors pleasure, we can have no more security for our Religion than for our Lands, and Heritages, or our Lives, which are all at his will.

The Church of *England* may be secure tho' Liberty of Conscience be granted in a Parliamentary way.

If Men would but seriously consider, that all the opposition to Liberty of Conscience was cherished and fomented from *Holland*, and that all the ungrateful usage of some persons was only owing to the resentment the King had to the so violent resisting his Majesties darling enterprize, and that he gives us fresh and daily experiences how fully he will observe his first Declaration, and consent to any Law for security of the Protestant Religion, we ought very thankfully to receive his Royal Favors, and the rather for that after these late Concessions, we may be as certain, that the Church of *England* may be firmly secured, during his Majesties Reign, in a Parliamentary way, as our hearts can desire, without the Effusion of an Ounce of *English* Blood, and can we think that an Invasion can better that which is thus well? This is overdoing with a vengeance.

Objection, That the Church of *England* needs no exhortation to assist the King.

But I hear some say, the Church of *England* needs no such Incitements to Testifie their Loyalty on this occasion; It is visible, that they do it, and have forgot by-past matters; so that they are so far from re-crimination and Murmur, that they truly Condole the extremities the Government is dri-

ven to, and ſince the King now Truſts and Relyes on their Fidelity, they will ſhew it to the utmoſt.

Anſwer, That ſome of that Communion needs it.

I no ways doubt, but this is true as to a numerous party both of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, who have the true Spirit of *Engliſh* Men, and are of the older Stamp of the Church of *England*.

But if all that are in Communion with our Church, were of that mind, what means the bleating, we hear, that the Prince will do us no harm, but brings Mony in Store to pay for his Quarters? What means the loud talk, that we are to thank the Prince of *Orange*, and not the King, for the favorable Aſpect his Majeſty hath afforded the Church of *England*? What mean the whiſpers, that neither Navy nor Army will Fight againſt him? What means the handing up and down the heads of a Sham-Declaration, and the Biſhops falſe Propoſals, and the refuſal of ſome to Act by any new Commiſſion, or Conjunction with Roman Catholics, and laſtly the magnifying the *Manifeſto* from *Holland*?

The ſeveral falſe reports in favor of the *Dutch*.

The Inventers of theſe malicious and ſcandalous reports.

Surely Diſſenters alone cannot be the Inventers of thoſe Scandalous, Falſe, and Malicious Reports. An evil Spirit is Wafted over Sea, that infects ſo many, and we owe all theſe contrivances to the fruitful vein of the *Bonifeus* there; but tho' the ſpark come from thence, it is too manifeſt, that the Tinder is ſpread here that takes Fire ſo ſpeedily.

I ſhall offer ſomething therefore upon theſe ſeveral Heads to diſabuſe thoſe that are not ſo engaged in the Conſpiracy, that they are paſt reclaiming.

Anſwer to the ſuggeſtion, that the Prince comes not to do us any harm.

As to the ſuggeſtion, that the Prince comes to do us no harm, but to do us much good in ſecuring our Religion and Liberties; I would gladly know what difference there is betwixt a Robber that demands my Purſe bluntly, and he that bids me deliver it to him, for that he can put my Mony to better uſe than I do, for he will with it buy Armor to defend my Religion, or convert it to ſome Pious uſe? Whatever the pretence be, I am ſure I am Robbed of my Mony.

Concerning their Treaſure,

As to the Treaſure the Prince hath on Board, no doubt he will bring ſo much as is neceſſary for the Pay of his Soldiers, till they can by Plunder, and Rapin provide for themſelves: And we may learn from the laſt of their Twelve Articles, that they

they will have re-payed as much Mony as will defray the expences of this Invasion; and I am much mistaken, if, upon Stating such Accounts, they would Deduct for Spoil and free Quarter. It is not, nor ever hath been the Custom of those Mercernary Soldiers he brings with him, to Pay their Hosts: Seizing all that is valuable, and Burning what they cannot lug away, is as natural to them, as to Eat and Drink of the best on free cost: The Citizens and Country-Men would find a vast difference betwixt our Soldiers Robbing an Orchard, or picking up a Goose or an Hen, or it may be Stealing a Sheep, for which satisfaction is generally given if the offender be found; and of those whose whole Trade in their War is destruction of every thing they cannot Eat or Wear, and who are so Impartial in this, that they neither spare Friend or Foe.

Answer to the suggestion, that the thanks for the Kings favor to the Church of *England* is due to the Prince of *Orange* only.

As to the thanks due to the Prince of *Orange* for the Kings late favors to the Church of *England*, it is well known to some persons of Honor, and Credit, that some of these things the King had resolved to have granted before the Sitting of the Intended Parliament, and before he had the least Intelligence of the *Dutch* Preparation, as Testimonies, that he designed the Protection of the Church of *England*; and it is far from any product of fear, that he granted the other; for his chearfulness, amidst the vast business he dispatcheth, in Equipping his Fleet, and ordering his Army, shews he is not approachable by such an unkingly passion; but they have proceeded rather out of a belief he hath That the Church of *England* will stand firm to him on this occasion; and as not only Clemency is inherent in his Royal Blood, so the rewarding of Services, especially such as are seasonable and persisted in, hath been his constant practice; and that he hath done them beyond the expectation of the recievers, and to the full in every thing he hath done, is to be ascribed to a peculiar generousness of his Temper, who to use his own Royal expression, loves not to do things by halves.

If ever Prince had the universal good of his People engraven in his Heart, it is our King; and no Prince living more Industriously desires to be in reality the Father of his Country than he doth; and he undoubtedly judgeth Liberty of

Conſcience to be the very fundamental of that happineſs, he wiſheth to his People; which if it had not been ſo diametrically oppoſite to the *Dutch* Intereſt, we had never heard of this Invaſion; unleſs we may judge that the Prince doth this upon the account that he is not like to Succeed to the Crown by reaſon of the Interpoſition of the Prince of *Wales*, ſince that Barbarous Calumny of his Spuriouſneſs hath infected ſo many both there and here.

If our Gracious King, by reaſon of our obſtinacy ſhould never be able to convince his Subjects, that this Liberty of Conſcience was ſolely deſigned by him for the univerſal good of his Subjects, we ſhall be as full of grief and paſſion as the *Roman* People were, that too late found *Julius Cæſar* had been ſo liberal to them in his laſt Will and Teſtament, and when we ſhall too late find it an undoubted Truth after his Death: then we ſhall juſtly conceive the higeſt deteſtation againſt thoſe who Induſtriouſly hindred the belief of it hitherto.

But I hope for the Honor of the King, the vindicating his Juſtice, God Almighty, who knows his heart is upright in this matter, will grant him long life to convince all of the true love he bears his People, and how honorable and beneficial his deſigns are for the public good and tranquility of them, who will find a vaſt difference betwixt the yeilding to the ſettlement their natural Prince and Sovereign deſigns upon durable Foundations of Peace and Tranquility and Concord, which according to the Model his Royal Wiſdom, and Paternal Clemency he hath drawn the Scheme of, and the being enſlaved and expiring under the *Hogen Mogen* Religion and Laws.

Anſwer to the ſuggeſtion, that the Kings Forces will make ſmall reſiſtance againſt the *Dutch*.

As to the ſuggeſtion, that the Kings Forces will make ſmall reſiſtance. I am moſt confident it will be found as great an untruth as any thing the malice of the Kings Enemies have ſuggeſted. Thoſe that expect to read Coward writ in their foreheads, will find they have the Loyal heart of Engliſh-Men and as undoubted a Courage as ever animated the Souls of Soldiers, who Fight for and with that King whoſe conduct is able to Inſpire Valour into the moſt Timerous.

Reaſons why the King may expect his Soldiers will be couragious.

They have a juſt Cauſe, the defence of their Country, which God and Nature obligeth them to do againſt all Invaders: they are it's Living Walls; if they give back in the day of Battle

Battle, the miseries before described will inevitably fall upon a great many before another Army can be framed; I foresee that the Navy, without Ostentation, as well fitted against the day of Battle as any ever Set out by *England*, will so break and Shatter them, that if the remainder shall have any Courage to Land, they will be entertained as shattered Enemies, and our Army will obtain so Signal a Victory over them, as will deter all hereafter to Cloak their wicked designs with the Sacred Names of Religion and Liberty.

As you Fight for your Country, (valiant and brave Commanders and Soldiers) so you Fight for that King, who from his blooming Years hath extraordinarily addicted himself to Military Affairs; and if he were not our Soveraign, deserves to be followed, and to the utmost defended against all that offer Indignity to him; you and all the World have experience of his Valor and Conduct; he hath always taken care of you, and highly valued you above all the Generalissimos this Kingdom hath produced. He hath been Crowned in all his Military Actions with Lawrel and Success; it is under the Conduct of this great Prince and your Soveraign you ought to be Magnanimous and Intrepid, because you will be Victorious; you have seen what difference there is betwixt the Courage of you and your Enemies; you have stood the brunt of the Battle when they have given back, and hazarded the Battles you have restored. Foreign Countries have tryed your Valor; let them now know, that as the concern is the greatest that can be, to defend your King and Country, so you will out-do whatever you have accomplished before. Act like your selves now and your renown shall pass to the ends of the Earth, and your glory shall be Eternized in all our Annals, and you will be rewarded with a Munificence answerable to your exploits.

Concerning the Forged Declaration of the *Dutch* and the sham Proposals of the Bishops.

As to the Forged heads of the Princes Declaration and the Bishops Proposals, as they are known to be the contrivance of the Kings Enemies, framed on purpose to amuse the People and make them believe the setting us at Rights is the only design of the *Dutch*, and till those Proposals be granted we are not safe. It is an Astonishing thing any number of sober People should be so long imposed upon by those restless Emissaries,

saries, whose intention is working Night and Day to Pile one Story upon another; and when one is found false, or that the King grants any thing they with, then a new one must be substituted and some fresh demand made.

This is evident in the first report, that the *French* and not the *Dutch* were coming to assist the King, and that must be to Establish Popery; and if the King would but satisfie the People in that, they would desire no more; yet tho' this was effectually done by a Memorial sent to the *Dutch*, those People are no better, tho' dissolving the Ecclesiastical Commission, restoring the Bishops to Favor, the General Pardon, the Declaration for securing our Religion, the restoring the Charters and *Magdalen* College, have one Succeeded another in a very short time, yet these have not rendred us so thankful as we ought to be.

What can those mean who intimate they cannot be satisfied till the King change his Religion, and part with an inseparable Prerogative of the Crown, and the rest of those Impudent Proposals contained in both of those Papers? surely such Men desire to bring the King to extremity, and look upon him as if they had him in *Carisbrugh* Castle. This doth not look like the Duty of good Subjects, or true Sons of the Church of *England*, nor like the Treatment that his Majesties Royal Brother had from General *Monk*, and that Army that had kept him so long from his Right; for when some moved to have Articles agreed upon betwixt the King and them, that Noble General and those in Conjunction with him, said, It was not agreeable to the Duty of Subjects to Capitulate with their Prince; and I am sure it is much less ours who have a King that Spontaneously, and with a most ready mind, Anticipates the wishes of all modest Men, who know what deference is to be had to the Dignity of the King.

Surely upon these Gracious Concessions it becomes all Dutiful Subjects to declare to the World their entire satisfaction, and it will be very becoming the Nobility and Ecclesiastical Peers to Publish the same to the quieting of Peoples minds, and consider how that would be the best Service, and the perfectest way to stay the Effusion of Blood, and prevent the Impending Ruin of their Country and Religion; and it is much

much wondred they are not more forward to bring the Affections of the People back again to the King's Service, which have been so much alienated by some of their own Order.

Concerning those who deny to join with *Roman Catholics*.

As to those who decline acting in Commission with *Roman Catholics*, or mixing with them in the Militia, it is a fullenness little becomes Worthy Men. Is it now a time to remember former piques, and refuse joyning all hands for our defence, when *Hannibal* is at the Gates? King *Charles* I. declin'd at first the admitting *Roman Catholics* into his Army; but all the World knows he altered his resolution, and they both fought zealously for him, and suffered greatly with him.

There is a great difference betwixt times of Peace and War, in administration of Affairs of Law and Justice: Some that would keep strictly to the letter of the Law, in time of Peace may scruple to act with a *Roman Catholic* Justice of Peace, when any matter requires two to be of the *Quorum*; and if one be a *Roman Catholic*, and the other a *Protestant*, he may judge the *Roman Catholic* not to be a Legal Justice, and so the letter of the Law is not fulfilled. But this scruple ought no ways to concern any person upon an Invasion; for it is indisputable, that *contra publicum hostem quilibet homo est miles*, every man, of what qualification soever, may be commanded to serve the King against a public Enemy. Is a man indictable, if upon a sudden Fire in an House, that may endanger a whole Town, he blow up or pull down any adjoyning House, for stopping the progress of the Fire? Therefore such men as make that excuse of not joyning with *Roman Catholics*, are justly to be suspected that they are of the Party of the Invaders.

Concerning a pretended *Manifesto*.

As to the *Manifesto*, as a zealous Party will have it, they have strain'd it like the other Phantoms of their own invention: It pretends, that the *Dutch* only come to invite the King to joyn with the King of *Sweden*, Duke of *Brandenburgh*, and the *Northern* and *German* Princes and Cities that are *Protestants*, in a League for the Preservation of the *Protestant Religion* against *Popery*; and as the Kings of *England* have been

since

ſince the Reformation Heads of all the *Proteſtant Princes*, ſo they expect that, tho our King be a *Roman Catholic*, yet he ſhould joyn in this League: and if he will do it, they will no ways moleſt him; but if he will not, they muſt ſecure this League, which whether Real or made to colour their unjuſt Invaſion, it ſeems they make uſe of as a device to delude the Kings Subjects.

The unreaſonableneſs of it.

In Anſwer to this, I affirm, That of all the Trades in *England*, that of a News-monger is moſt numerous; and it is a moſt eaſie thing for one perſon to give birth to an hundred Sham-ſtories that have not a ſyllable of Truth in them, while he keeps himſelf *Incognito*, and is not bound to prove what he ſays.

How comes it to paſs, if this were true, that the States are ſtill in League with the *Spaniard*, and the *Roman Catholic Princes* in *Germany*, and have no War as yet with *France*, and yet muſt be undertaking this rough method to compel our King into this new League of their pretending? But I would gladly know of any man of ſenſe, If this be an uſage among Princes and States, to invite their Allies into Leagues by ſuch methods? The way hitherto uſed in the World hath been, to tranſact ſuch things by their Ambaſſadors, who by Conferences and Conſultations with the Prince and his Miniſters of State, ſettle ſuch things; and not in ſuch a clandeſtine way, to make a great preparation for an Invaſion, and then by their firſt Fire-ſhip or Man of War ſend ſuch a Meſſage, which ſurely our pitiful Politicians think the King muſt anſwer with a Speaking-Trumpet from *Whitehall* to their Fleet; for they cannot conceive our Admiral, or any Lord-Lieutenant where they ſhall fortune to land, muſt have Commiſſion to yield to their demands without conſulting the King: and if they do this, what ſecurity can there be that there will not be a Sea-fight or Battle before they can have an Anſwer?

Such ridiculous Inventions, for all this, captivate the people; who, if ever any, are running headlong into a Slavery to the *Dutch*; and, rather than they will aſſiſt their King, becauſe he is a *Roman Catholic*, ſwallow glibly all theſe Inventions, to render the Dutch Conqueſt more eaſie.

Our

Our King ſtudies ſo much the Advantage and Proſperity of his People, that he hath promiſed to maintain the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and in the preſent Controverſie about the Electorate of *Cologne* and the Palatinate, would keep himſelf unintereſſed; ſo that if *Holland* ſhould joyn againſt the *French*, he might be in a condition (as our Kings of *England* frequently have been) to have at leaſt the greateſt ſhare in the Umpirage of their Differences, and ſo reſtore Peace to thoſe warring Princes; and in the *interim* his Subjects might be enriched by Traffic. But our credulous People think it more juſt that *Holland* ſhould *Command* the King to joyn with them in that League, againſt the true Intereſt of the King and his Country, and that the *Dutch* may be juſtify'd if the King refuſe to truckle to their Demands, becauſe they have a Fleet and an Army, the Numbers of which they have learnt to multiply, on purpoſe that they might affright the people more tamely to yield to them.

The care the King takes to preſerve us in Peace.

Oh degenerate Souls, fit to be made Slaves of! What Spirit of an Engliſh-man can endure ſuch Religious Cowardiſe!

Know therefore, we have a King, that out of his own Treaſury hath raiſed, and by his own Subjects, without the help of Foreigners, will be able to defend you from any *Dutch* Invaſion; and, in deſpight of your Malice and Treachery, will, by the Bleſſing of God upon ſo juſt a Quarrel, defend you, that deſerve ſo little his Protection, Care, and Expence for your ſafety.

That the King is able to defend us.

I ſhall now proceed to lay down ſome of thoſe many Reaſons that may be brought, why *Diſſenters*, properly ſo call'd, ſhould unanimouſly aſſiſt the King in this Conjuncture.

Reaſons why *Diſſenters* ſhould effectually aſſiſt the King.

The Power that ſuch got in the time of the Rebellion under King *Charles* I. neceſſitated the Government, after the late King's happy Reſtauration, to continue a ſtanding Army for its defence, and to enact Penal Laws againſt them.

Our merciful Sovereign, revolving in his Princely Mind, that the true cauſe why Diſſenters were ſo uneaſie to the Government was, that they were deny'd the free Exerciſe of

The Kings kindness to them.

their Religious Worship, and being fully resolv'd to discover his Princely Clemency, and his Fatherly Indulgence to all his Subjects, that upon tenderness of Conscience, otherwise living peaceably, could not conform to the Discipline and Rites of the Church of *England*; and that he might for ever remove all occasions of disturbance to the Government on that account, not only granted them Liberty of Conscience, but pardon'd those who had been in open Rebellion against himself; and, as a further testimony of the reality of his intentions to them, admitted several of them into Places of Trust, in constituting them Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and Magistrates of Corporations.

This, no doubt, was carried higher by misinformation than ever the King intended it, to the displacing of some whose Loyalty had been more signaliz'd; which exasperated the Church of *England*, to see the Badges of Loyalty shifted, and hath given rise to the great Animosities betwixt the Old and New Loyallists.

How Dissenters are bound to assist the King in point of gratitude.

Dissenters therefore, beyond all other Protestants, have a peculiar Obligation on the score of Gratitude to assist the King to their utmost Might; having never before experienc'd such an Ease and Tolleration under any of our Kings since the Reformation; especially knowing that a great part of this Disturbance to the King and his Dominions, and the great Charge he is necessitated to be at, for defending Himself and his Subjects, hath arisen purely upon the account of this Indulgence.

Will it not therefore be more honorable for them, to Merit this Bounty from their King, by their cordial Services, than to feed themselves with vain hopes, that they may obtain the like from the *Dutch*, who can never be in a capacity to afford them it, till they have ruin'd a great part of the King's Dominions?

An exhortation to all Protestants to joyn with the King against Invaders.

Having apply'd such Arguments as, I hope, may be efficacious to persuade the Members of the Church of *England* and *Dissenters* to perform their Duties to the King, I think it requisite to add something to his Majesty's Subjects in general, especially to those who clandestinely are Discouragers of the King's

King's Subjects, and Favorers of the *Dutch*, and yet pretend themſelves to be *zealous Proteſtants*.

I deſire to know, in what part of the Bible you are taught that it is lawful for any State to invade their Neighbor-Prince, without juſt provocation or cauſe, while he is in League with them? By what Doctrin of Scripture, or what Laws, can you with a ſafe Conſcience rebel againſt your lawful Prince and Sovereign, or abet thoſe that invade, or rebel againſt him; ſince neither the Church of *England*, nor any Principles of the *Proteſtant Religion*, have taught you any ſuch Doctrin?

All you that have been in any Office have at one time or other taken the *Oaths of Allegiance*, if not of *Supremacy*, and the Doctrin of *Non-Reſiſtance* of your lawful King hath been preach'd in the moſt Celebrated Pulpits, and is to be found aſſerted in the Writings of our moſt Eminent Divines.

Conſider, I pray, what is expreſſed in the 39 Articles of our Church: — 'The King's Majeſty, in this Kingdom of *Eng-* *Artic.* 31. *Edit.* 'land, and the reſt of his Dominions, hath Supreme Power, *An.* 1562. 'to whom the Supreme Government appertaineth, over all the 'States of this Kingdom, whether they be Eccleſiaſtical or Ci-'vil, in all Cauſes; and he ought not to be ſubject to any exter-'nal Juriſdiction.

In the Conſtitutions and Canons Eccleſiaſtical, *An.* 1640. *Sparrow's Col-* *Tit.* 1. concerning the Regal Power, the King is declar'd to *lections.* 'have a Lawful and Independent Authority over the State Ec-'cleſiaſtical and Civil.---For any perſon or perſons to ſet up, 'maintain, or avow, in any of theſe [the King's] Realms or 'Territories reſpectively, under any pretence whatſoever, 'any Independent Coactive Power, either Papal or Popular, '(whether directly or indirectly) is to undermine the great 'Royal Office, and cunningly to overthrow that moſt Sacred 'Office which God himſelf hath eſtabliſhed, and ſo is Trea-'ſonable againſt *God* as well as againſt the *King*. For Subjects 'to bear Arms againſt their King, offenſive or defenſive, upon 'any pretence whatſoever, is at leaſt to *reſiſt the Powers ordain-* 'ed of God; and tho' they do not Invade, but only *Reſiſt*, St. 'Paul tells them plainly, *they ſhall receive to themſelves Dam-* 'nation.

These, and other Explanations of the Regal Power there inserted, were order'd to be read in Churches once every quarter of the year, the omission of which hath been one cause why those of the Communion of the Church of *England* so forget their Duty.

From these we may note, That if *Resisters* of the King's Power *receive to themselves Damnation*, what they deserve who *Invade his just Power and Authority*.

Does the King's Indulgence to *Roman Catholics* and *Dissenters* absolve you from your Allegiance? Is his Dispensing Power in such Cases an Un-kinging of your Sovereign? Are you at liberty to choose who must govern you? In the name of Justice and Morality answer these Questions. If you justifie the Affirmative, you are fit to live in no Society that is Christian, or to be protected by it, that can at your own free will, and when you dislike any proceedings in the Government, presently shift your Obedience.

If you own the Negative, then act consentaneously to your Duty: Hearken not to the malicious Whispers that fly about, in derogation of the King; weaken not the hands of those that are to fight for your own, as well as His Majesty's Safety; encourage and animate each other to resist the common Enemy.

Observe well how many Lies, gross Fables, and scandalous Untruths, have been studiously devised to abuse His Majesty and his Loyal Subjects: You have seen them spring up, like Mushroms, in a night, or rather like *Hydra*'s Heads, and you have seen them in a few days prov'd manifestly false beyond all contradiction: And will you not, from the experience that they have prov'd such Untruths, learn to give them no more credit? It is a certain Indication of a very bad Cause, that is to be under-propped with the Buttresses of Religious Lies. They must be of a very malignant habit of Body and Mind, whose constant Food are Jealousies and Fears, much more where Falshoods are the Intermesses, and Backbiting the King and his Government the Desert or Ambigue.

Let

Let not fear of Popery, or Maſſacres affright you out of your Senſes, Reaſon, Religion and Duty; Can an handful of Men of that Perſuaſion be able to alter our Religion contrary to the bent of the whole Body of the Nation? Dare you ſo far dif-believe your own Senſes and Reaſon, if you have any left, as not to know, that in every part of *England* the Catholics are ſcarce the gleaning of the whole Field of Proteſtants? You may poſſibly be afraid of being Tempted to be Converts; But you are never like to be forced to it; the very Eſſential part of Liberty of Conſcience, ſome ſo much decry, ſecures you againſt it.

They are fit to be ſent to *Bedlam* or *Bridewel*, or are miſerably haunted with Vapors who can ſuſpect even the Army (wherein I am certain there are many Regiments that have not Twenty Roman Catholics in them) ſhould ſuffer either *Iriſh* or *Scotch* to Maſſacre themſelves or the People; yet to this Prodigious Frenzy ſome either have arrived, or they damnably diſſemble. In the Name of Chriſtianity let none of theſe thoughts enter into the Imagination of any perſon endowed with Common Humanity.

You find the Magiſtracy and Militia put into the Hands of Proteſtants and Members of the Church of *England*, upon confidence, yea certainty, that they will be Loyal in this Juncture: Divide not your ſelves from theſe, and make not a new, and ever to be abhorred Separation from the Doctrin of that Church, that never Taught you other than Obedience to your Lawful Soveraign.

Stand firm to his Majeſty at this time againſt ſo unnatural, unjuſt, and malicious an Invaſion, and you will Eternize the Reputation of your Principles, and Ingratiate your ſelves and the Church ſo to the King, that his Honor and Juſtice will be engaged to Protect you, yea to cheriſh you, ſince he hath demonſtrated ſo great a Clemency even to his greateſt Enemies.

It is an unhappy condition in any State, when any deſign that the Prince hath entertained an Opinion of, that it will conduce to the Public Weal of his People, is violently oppoſed. This neceſſitates him to uſe the Sword of *Goliah*, that

at

at other times is wrapped up in a Linnen Ephod. This was our Kings Caſe, that being ſo ſtifly oppoſed in the matter of the Teſt, Penal Laws, and other coincident matters, exerted ſuch of his Royal Prerogatives as, tho' they had been uſed by ſome of his Royal Predeceſſors, yet, at times and ſeaſons were laid aſleep again.

The Kings altering ſome methods for the ſatisfaction of the Church of *England* ought to induce them to aſſiſt him.

Theſe croſs Winds induced the King to purſue ſome Courſes in the Steerage of the Veſſel of the Common-wealth, that appeared not ſo acceptable. But now when his Majeſty changeth the Point of the Compaſs, and Tacks about with a gentle Gale to bring his People to a more deſirable Port: Surely it is not a time to Mutinee and Murmur, as if never any Pilot had miſtaken the Chart before; ſeveral of our beſt Kings, as may be inſtanced in many particulars, have uſed ſome Prerogatives, that upon the Petitions of their People they have promiſed to deſiſt from.

We may now plainly ſee, that it was no ways the Kings deſign in the preſſing Liberty of Conſcience, and diſpenſing with all ſorts of Diſſenters, to have ſuppreſſed the Church of *England*, or violated the Laws, eſpecially of Property: But to have attained that public good, which he verily believed Liberty of Conſcience would have produced. Therefore to let all ſee, that he intended a ſetlement in a Parliamentary-way, he hath not only reſtored the Biſhops to Favor, diſſolved the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion, diſ-placed many Roman Catholic Lord Lieutenants, but reſtored all the Charters of *England*; ſo that he hath put it out of his own Power to re-aſſume that Power which he finds the Subjects have ſuch a reluctancy to; and he hath done every thing that even the Prince of *Orange*, and his Inſtigaters could ſuggeſt, as any pretence they had to endeavor a redreſs.

It cannot therefore but be hoped, that the Nobility and Gentry, and all Perſons that have any Fortunes to loſe, will ſoon reſolve, whether after ſuch Conceſſions it can be adviſable to run the hazard of that ruin, which muſt attend an Invaſion, and that for obtaining two or three Conceſſions more, which may be procured at a much cheaper rate in a Parliamentary-way, without Effuſion

or

or Taint of Blood, they ſhould run ſuch a riſque of inevitable ruin.

Surely the moſt unſatisfied Members of the Church of *England*, and Proteſtants in General, may now expect a peaceable, and juſt ſettlement, which was ever intended by the King, tho' ſo many would not believe it. It will now be no difficult matter ſo to adjuſt Liberty of Conſcience, as the Church of *England* may not only be ſafe, but Paramount, and all ſorts of Diſſenters have ſuch a Moderate Tolleration, as will content them, and by Solemn Acts of Parliament, theſe to be ſo Eſtabliſhed, as the King Inviolably will obſerve them.

Then will the King and his Pepole be happy to the utmoſt degree. His Majeſty will be no ways neceſſitated to undergo the Fatigue of Weariſome and Anxious cares. Every thing will flow by the known courſe of the Laws in it's proper Channel, and the King being at eaſe and bleſſed with the Love of his People, will be able to give Laws abroad.

What they may expect that will not aſſiſt the King.

But if out of a peeviſh ſtubbornneſs ſome will ſit ſtill, and not aſſiſt the King in this Juncture, or Trayterouſly joyn with Invaders, what can they expect from his Victorious Arms, but the puniſhment due to their perfidiouſneſs and Cowardize?

The King will not tamely quit the defence of his Crown and people.

It cannot be expected, that the King will ſell his Crown and the Glory and Liberty of his People at a cheap rate. He hath 100000 of his Loyal Subjects who will never ſuffer themſelves to be Enthralled by the *Dutch*. With the help of ſuch brave Souls, he will Fight through every County of his three Kingdoms before he yield; ſo that ere theſe Invaders can come to their purpoſe, the Zealouſeſt Favorers of the Princes Pretentions, will wiſh he never had entred the Kings Dominions in ſuch an Hoſtility, as will Harraſs, and utterly ruin themſelves and their Country.

The different benefits to the Subjects by aſſiſting the King or joyning with the Invaders.

Let all ſober perſons therefore, with a ſeriouſneſs becoming ſo great a concern, revolve in their minds, whether they will not be more ſecure, and in an happier peaceable State, by performing the Duty of their Allegiance, in defending their Lawful King, and Native Country; than by ſuffering them-

themselves to be Conquered by a People, who being Strangers to our Laws, our Customs, and Religion, if they prevail, will subject us and them to an entire Vassalage.

The success it is not to be doubted the King will have over his Enemies.

But our Gracious King, whose Heart God Almighty knows, is full of a Generous care for his Peoples good, and the Illustrious Innocent Prince of *Wales*, whose Legitimacy is so Solemnly cleared, and the whole People of *England*, who in so just a Cause adhere to their Soveraign and the Lawful Succession, are under the Immediate Protection of that Great God of Hosts, by whom Kings Reign. Therefore let none be Appalled or dismayed, but put their Trust in God who will settle this Storm, and by the Powerful Arms of our King both at Sea and Land, render the Invasion as ineffectual, and as fatal to the most unjust Aggressors, as that was an Hundred Years since, *Anno* 1588. And let every good Subject say, *So be it.*

FINIS.